ism as Sun Yat Sen was of China or Kemal Pasha is of present-day Turkey.

THE COMMONWEALTH ELECTION

Three tickets were in the field. Senate President Manuel L. Quezon and Senator Sergio Osmefia carried the colors of the coalition of the major political parties for President and Vice President. General Emilio Aguinaldo and former Supreme Court Justice Raymundo Melliza emerged from retirement to organize the National Socialist Party and to become its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Bishop Gregorio Aglipay descended from the pulpit to the political arena as the standard bearer for President of the hastily formed Republican Party, and later persuaded Norberto Nabong, communistically inclined, to become a candidate for Vice President. From the start it was generally conceded that Quezon and Osmefia would win 3 the only question was as to their majority.

Before the election, Quezon was President of the majority party called the Nationalist Democratic, while Osmena was President of the minority party called the *Naciondista Pro Independencia.* Following preliminary negotiations, in separate conventions held on June 16, 1935, these political parties agreed formally to coalesce. They endorsed a joint ticket of Commonwealth candidates, with Senate President Quezon for President and Senator Osmena for Vice President, and also a common platform. However, the candidates for the National Assembly were left to shift for

themselves.

After hesitating for a time, General Emilio Aguinaldo heeded what to him was the call of the people for a change of leadership, and in a convention held at Cavite was nominated for the Presidency. Some difficulty was encountered in securing a suitable running mate, but eventually this honor